

NATIONAL RECORDER.

Containing Essays upon subjects connected with Political Economy, Science, Literature, &c.; Papers read before the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia; a Record of passing Events; Selections from Foreign Magazines, &c. &c.

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Miscellany.

FOR THE NATIONAL RECORDER.

DESULTORY NOTES.

Almost every year propositions are brought forward for dividing counties. I am unable to see any sufficient reason for thus altering established institutions, and am afraid that a desire to increase the number of offices, and to make themselves more powerful, is the principal motive of those who make the most stir in these matters.

A great many petitions have lately been presented, praying that sales at auction may be prevented because they are injurious to the regular trader. How are they injurious?—They take away his business by underselling him; for as there is no rent to pay, and the duty is very light, a man can afford to sell his goods at auction much cheaper than the regular importer, who is at the expense of rent and clerk hire, and has to keep his goods a long time on hand. This is not a sound argument; for if goods can be afforded so much cheaper at auction, why do not all the importers send them there at once, and so save all the expenses they talk of? If the public can be supplied at a cheaper rate in this way, let it be done. It might be still better, if any body who chose were allowed to be an auctioneer. Such large profits would not then be made by auctioneers at the expense of the public. I say at the expense of the public—for the auctioneers grow rich without doing any thing, as we see very plainly when a man sells the use of his commission to somebody else. He is paid several thousand dollars a year, and yet the man who buys it and who does all the business, finds it very profitable to him. Suppose now that every body were entitled to sell in this manner, the man who buys the use of this commission would be willing to do all the business for what he now gets, and the public would save all the money that is now paid to the holder of the commission. It is much to be hoped that Mr. Raguets

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proposition for breaking up this expensive monopoly may succeed.

In the scramble for place that continually takes place, it is apparent that many entirely lose sight of the principle—that offices are created for the good of the people, and not for the sake of the officer. So in the arguments of the advocates for an increase of duty on foreign manufactures, the good of the nation is entirely forgotten, and all the reasons urged by them turn upon some supposed advantage to the manufacturers. It is only a *supposed* advantage—for if a system of excluding foreign goods, should enable our manufacturers to sell at high prices, a great many people would employ their capital in manufacturing, and the effect of competition would be to make prices as low as could be afforded. But as in the United States, it is not practicable to make every thing at as cheap a rate as it possible to make it abroad, the whole nation must pay a very considerable addition to the price, in order that a few people may be employed in making cloth, instead of doing something else. If the manufacturers could gain what we should all lose, it would not be quite so unreasonable to ask for a system of prohibitions—but all evil and no good cannot please.

The Baltimore Morning Chronicle talks of a *revolution* being on the tapis!

Mr. Malthus says "if any person will take the trouble to make the calculation, he will see that if the necessaries of life could be obtained without limit, and the number of people could be doubled every twenty-five years, the population which might have been produced from a single pair since the Christian era, would have been sufficient, not only to fill the earth quite full of people, so that five should stand in every square yard, but to fill all the planets of our system in the same way, and not only them, but all the planets revolving round the stars which are visible

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to the naked eye, supposing each of them to be a sun, and to have as many planets belonging to it, as our sun has." P.

The recommendation of the report of the committee on the petition of Matthew Lyon to Congress, so far as relates to indemnity, is truly unique. If the legislature that makes the law, can declare it void *ab initio*, after its validity had been adjudged and enforced by the judicial tribunals of the nation; then can the legislature reverse the sentences of the courts of justice, and become at once the lawgiver and the judge. Suppose, in the present instance, the penalty had been death instead of fine, and the legislature, after execution, was to declare that the law ought to have been pronounced by the court to be unconstitutional and void, what indemnity would the committee have devised? If the adjudications of our courts, after having been carried into effect, are not to be final and conclusive, where will be the end of retribution, indemnity and remuneration?

[*Freeman's Journal.*]

Philadelphia, Jan. 5, 1821.

At an election held this day at the hall of the American Philosophical Society, the following persons were elected officers:

President—Robert Patterson.

Vice-presidents—William Tilghman, P. S. Duponceau, Zaccheus Collins.

Secretaries—Robert M. Patterson, Thomas T. Hewson, Robert Walsh, jr. George Ord.

Counsellors for three years—Thomas Jefferson, William McClure, Rev. Dr. N. Collin, William Meredith.

Curators—Joseph Cloud, Thomas Say, William S. Horner.

Treasurer—John Vaughan.

At an ordination, held on Sunday, the 24th December last, in St. James' church, Philadelphia, by the Right Rev. Bishop White, at which were present the Right Rev. Bishop Brownell of Connecticut, and the Rev. Doctors Beasley, Abercrombie and Kemper, assistants, the Rev. Manning B. Roche, deacon, was admitted to the order of the priesthood.

Boston, Jan. 2.

The collector of this district received a letter yesterday from an unknown person, who signs himself JUSTICE, enclosing the sum of \$205 76; with a request to have it placed to the credit of the United States for duties—which was accordingly done.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

Why is the progress of the human mind, in the discovery of truth, so lamentably slow? How shall we answer this important question? We must say, that the prejudices, the passions, the individual and party interests of mankind are blindly hostile to the universal good. The false notion that one man's gain must be another's loss, has filled the world with evil.

When we contemplate, with delight, the rapid advances made by such men as Bacon, Newton, Adam Smith, Franklin, Humboldt, and Say, we are in proportion astonished and mortified at the palpable thick darkness that envelopes the human mass. The moral and physical laws of God operate together beneficially for all his creatures. The planet on which we live is sufficiently large and fertile to furnish comforts and even luxuries for ten times the number of inhabitants at present on its surface, but the bounty of God is narrowed by the foolishness of men. Not satisfied with the laws of nature and revelation, they have sought out many inventions, created monopolies, and laid restrictions, until at least one half of the effective force of human industry is destroyed, and a large proportion of the race reduced to slavery and want. The government of Great Britain has dissipated 5,000,000,000 dollars of hard earned capital in support of her destructive artificial system; most of the regulations of which are repugnant to the laws of nature, and the operation of which is productive of daily violations of the decalogue. Perjury, fraud, and murder are the fair fruits of the British commercial system; and its later and irremediable consequences, bloated luxury and starving millions.

The agitation of two important questions in Congress has exhibited some curious and appalling results. We have seen the institution of *hereditary slavery* vindicated by the representatives of republicans, on the ground of its consonance with natural law; and a powerful effort made by a numerous minority to place on the necks of this free people, the slavish and oppressive yoke of England's commercial system. In the discussion of such important questions, the opinions of great men, the benefactors of the human race, who have devoted their lives to the search after truth, should have great authority. One of the greatest of philosophers, Alexander de Humboldt, so long as thirteen years ago, wrote as follows:

"The kingdom of New Spain has one decided advantage over the United States. The number of slaves there, either Africans,

or of mixed race, is almost nothing; an *advantage* which the European colonists have only begun rightly to appreciate since the tragical events of the revolution of St. Domingo. So true is it that the fear of physical evils acts more powerfully than moral considerations on the *true* interests of society, or the principles of philanthropy and of justice, so often the theme of the parliament, the constituent assembly, and the works of the philosophers.

"The southern states, whose influence is increased since the acquisition of Louisiana, very inconsiderately increase the annual importation of negroes. It is not yet in the power of Congress to oppose this augmentation; and to spare by that means *much distress to the generations to come.*" Polit. Essay on New Spain, vol. i. p. 12. American edition.

Thirteen years after the writing of this paragraph, we may still say with sorrow, that Congress does not yet *appear* to possess the salutary power to stay the plague of slavery. The inhabitants of the fair and fertile regions of the west are eager to swallow the gilded poison, and to entail this dreadful disease on their posterity.

Many able essays have appeared in the National Gazette on the subject of the supposed distress of the country. Perhaps all of them have been too partial and limited in their views, and relied too much on the detection of secondary causes. The connexion between the moral and physical worlds is much more intimate than is generally supposed. That delightful and most useful science, which was almost invented by Adam Smith, and has been lately so well developed by the accurate J. B. Say, and the wise and philanthropic Malthus, has for its object the discovery of those laws by which nature regulates the practice of human existence. To our ignorance of these laws we may attribute all the evils from which we suffer at present. The besetting sin of our governments is too great a fondness for legislation; and legislative systems made by majorities ignorant of the natural laws of trade must be injurious: witness bad insolvent laws, bad banking systems, and other destructive corporations. If our legislatures were to apply the axe to the corporation system, to the laws against usury, and to all other restrictions on industry, and the use of capital, we should soon cease to hear the cry of hard times.

As a commercial nation, we want a uniform bankrupt law; but it should be a simple one, without legal contrivances, that

would give freedom to the unfortunate and honest insolvent, and the penitentiary to all who are guilty of fraud. After these things, but one would remain to be done, to place us in that happy situation in which our industry would produce the greatest possible profit, and our national resources be developed with the greatest possible rapidity. I allude to a skilful revision of the tariff. Nearly all our duties are much too high. Since the construction of our present tariff, the currency in which duties are payable has appreciated nearly 100 per cent., consequently all the specific duties are now doubled; the most obvious improvement, therefore, would be, to make them all *ad valorem*; and to reduce them all to that point which would produce the greatest revenue; and which would at the same time increase our exports, and raise the prices of our domestic products. NARBAL.

MR. BURRILL.

The late Mr. Burrill was a graduate of Brown University at the early age of seventeen; and at nineteen, commenced the practice of law in the courts of this state. His progress in his profession was rapid beyond example, and, at twenty-five, he was appointed to the office of attorney general of the state, which place he continued to hold, by successive re-elections, until June, 1813, when bodily infirmity, proceeding from the same disease, which has since proved fatal, compelled him to relinquish, at once, his office and his practice at the bar. He was chosen to represent this town at the October session of the general assembly in 1813, and soon after became speaker of the House of Representatives, in which station he continued until appointed chief justice of the supreme judicial court.

In February, 1817, he was chosen a senator from this state to the Congress of the United States, and took his seat in the Senate the 4th of March following. The talent, the fidelity, and the application, which he evinced in this new station, soon acquired for him an influence in that assembly, honourable to himself and highly favourable to the interests of his native state. Succeeding sessions of the legislature have improved the impressions which were thus early produced, to the latest hour of his useful career. [Prov. paper.

LETTER FROM DR. PANGLOSS.

Sir—In the prevailing rage for hyperbole and metaphorical expression, I am

afraid there is some risk, if carried much farther, that the writings of the present and former ages may be unintelligible to future ones; and that it may become necessary for authors and editors to have a running margin to the works they put forth, denoting the passages to be understood literally, and those where the words are used hyperbolically; to mark those which assert the naked truth, and those which magnify or diminish it till it almost ceases to be so.

In tracing effects to their causes with the calm discrimination of a philosopher, I think I may venture to assert, with but little fear of contradiction, that this style of expression has introduced a corresponding hyperbolic change in our manners. I mean to say, that a man's character and circumstances in life are now no more to be judged of by the cut of his coat or general demeanour, than the meaning of an author, or the truth of his narration, is to be gathered from the literal meaning of the expressions employed in the pages of our modern publications. I can recollect the time, when servants and working people, yea, even respectable tradesmen, could be distinguished by their dress as well as by their conversation—and when the rich, the respectable, and the mechanic, could be remarked at the distance of a street. But happily, or unhappily, these days seem to be for ever gone by; and the only real distinction between master and servant now consists in having the choice of the apartments of the house, and the first cut of meat at the table; with the additional pleasure of paying solely for both.

I can also remember the period when upper servants in families, lawyers' and shopkeepers' clerks, were designated by their Christian names, if spoken of by their masters or mistresses; but all of these, by common consent, seem now to have dropt this distinctive mark of inferior situation for the equalizing title of *master*, *mistress* or *miss*. A lady's maid, or a housekeeper, would feel very much hurt indeed, if called by their Christian denomination; and a journeyman tradesman would take it as an insult, were he addressed in the ancient form. In fact, the words *master* and *miss* have so far changed their meaning, that, in place of signifying really and truly the master of a family, or a young lady in respectable circumstances, they have become merely terms denoting the difference of sex.

In one respect, however, this change in manners and dress has been of advantage.

In place of those ancient and formal distinctions between master and servant, there is now a uniformity in both, which many think very desirable; and it may be recorded, to the honour of British wealth and liberality in the nineteenth century, that our servants are better dressed, fed, and lodged than the barons, knights, and high born dames of former days. This equalizing principle has also this further advantage, that gentlemen need not be ashamed to be seen in company with their female servants; and ladies incur no discredit in being found with their well dressed lacqueys.

But I proceed to instance examples of the present hyperbolic mode of speaking and writing. On meeting an old acquaintance, I have been frequently saluted with—"My dear friend, I have been dying with impatience to see you!"—when in fact, there were no evident symptoms of this fatal termination of kindness in his appearance or expression. A young lady whom I met the other day at dinner, and who I thought had taken a fancy to my person; on my taking leave of her, laid her fair hand upon my shoulder, and prayed me very bewitchingly "not to allow her to be long without the pleasure of seeing me;" but on calling at her house the very next day in my best attire, though I saw her at the window, she had desired the servant to say, that "she was not at home." On waiting on an old pupil with whom I had made the tour of Europe, he professed, in the warmest manner, "that he was never so much delighted and honoured in his life," as by my visit: and yet, I was scarcely out of the room, when I heard him characterize me to his companion as "a troublesome old pedant." And it has chanced to reach my ears that an affecting elegy, which I wrote upon the death of his favourite pointer, Peeping Tom, and which he was pleased to say to myself, was superior to any thing that had ever been composed, he represented to others as "most intolerable stuff."

There is not a shopkeeper or tradesman now, that would not be offended if he were not dubbed *esquire* on the back of his letter; and there is scarcely an author of a sixpenny pamphlet, who does not print his name with the same adjunct. I do not at all object to this mode of addressing my tailor or shoemaker, provided my so doing gives them pleasure. I merely mention the circumstance, to notice the change which has taken place in the meaning of the word, for in my younger days, it always meant a man possessed of landed property, and of comparative wealth. To make the

thing complete, and in compliment to the fair sex, I beg to suggest that they likewise should have a share of the passing honours; and that since they have relinquished the title of *mistress* to their nurses and housekeepers, they should adopt the prefix of *lady* to their family names. I am aware, that in many cases, the accouchement of the *wife* or *spouse** of a half-pay lieutenant or country apothecary, or others in similar circumstances, is frequently announced in the newspapers, under the title of "The *lady* of captain Fireflaught," "the *lady* of Dr. Grapplefever," or "the *lady* of Andrew Shoeshanks, *esquire*," has been safely delivered, &c. And I am told, that all this is managed for a matter of a few shillings paid at a newspaper office, for the annunciation of the important intelligence. But I am anxious to put something on record which may enable future times, if it shall be of any consequence to them, to distinguish between the wife of a shoemaker or shopkeeper, and the female sex of barons, baronets, &c. to whom I have been accustomed to think such title of right belonged. After all, however, I am not sorry for the transmutation, as it gives us consequence in the eyes of foreigners; and we leave it to them to find out, that the title of *lady*, in place of denoting female nobility, is merely the distinctive mark of the one sex, as that of *gentleman* is of the other.

If this change, however, is to be followed out to its utmost extent, I should propose, that in our liturgy and sermon books, the vulgar term "*brethren*" applied to hearers who have nothing in common, might be altered to suit the prevailing taste for hyperbole; and "*dearly beloved brethren*" give way to "*ladies and gentlemen*," or to phrases more suited to present ideas and prevailing modes of speech.

Further, in the reprinting of the works of our celebrated authors, the puritanical affectation of the simple name should be laid aside, and the word *esquire* added at full length on the title pages. Our authors would, by this simple expedient, be at once put upon a level with those landless barons and literary counts of other countries who take it into their heads to write books; and our fashionable circles would relish the

* Among other reasons for adopting the *lady*, in place of *wife* or *spouse*, may be mentioned, that it may and may not imply, that the parties are married, according to circumstances. The latter terms are only applicable to peasants, or others with whom marriage still constitutes a binding obligation.

poetry of Shakspeare and Milton in a much higher degree, if they knew the books to have been written by *William Shakspeare, esquire*, or *John Milton, esquire*.

I could mention a thousand other instances had I spare paper at hand. But I conclude at present, with remarking, that *friendship* seems to have lost its ancient meaning; *honour*, is not now what it was in former days; the difference between *virtue* and *vice* has almost ceased to be remarked; and *love* has no existence but in novels or among peasants. *A good man* is he who has plenty of money—and a wise and prudent one is he who best can take advantage of the necessities or follies of his neighbours. One would almost be ashamed in these times to be called *honest*; and to be *religious* would lay one under the imputation of methodism. A strictly *honourable man* may violate all the laws which bind society together without losing that character; and a *very pleasant fellow*, may ruin his health or embarrass his family, without any sin against good breeding. In fine, the decalogue, as at present worded, is completely inapplicable to modern manners, and as people have a strong propensity to do what is forbidden, I see no safe way of bringing back our morals to their former healthy state, than by enacting, by authority of parliament, the commission of the crimes forbidden in the *ten commandments*. In this case, the natural tendency of human beings to find enjoyment in what is prohibited, would infallibly lead them to practise as vices, the virtues which our religion teaches, and for unsuccessfully inculcating which, the tenth part of our income is by law appropriated. I am, sir, your most humble servant,

PETER PANGLOSS, LL.D. F.R.S. & A.S.S.
Lond. Lit. Gaz.]

Mr. Edgeworth's Management of his Estate.

Not being in want of ready money, my father was not obliged to let his land to the highest bidder, and at what is termed the highest penny. He could afford to have good tenants; and in selecting these, he was not merely decided by their being *substantial* persons, but by their having good characters. He was not influenced by party prejudices, or electioneering interest, to receive or reject those of any persuasion, merely on account of their religious tenets. From the reasonable rate at which he let his land, he found sufficient competition among tenants, to enable him

to make any conditions that he thought proper in his leases. He never made any oppressive claims of *duty fowl*—of *duty work, of man or beast*. In the old leases made in his father's time, such had been inserted; but he never claimed nor would he accept of them, though such were at that time common. He was, I believe, one of the first to abolish them. He refused also to let leases to tenants in partnership, or tenants in common, a mode of tenure which subjects the industrious and skilful to suffer for the faults of their idle or vicious copartners.

Observing that much harm is done by those country gentlemen, who, ignorant of the principles of political economy, with arbitrary or superfluous interference endeavour by bounties or restrictions, to prevent or forward the natural course of things, my father abstained from all such interference. The more he read and thought upon the subject, the more he was convinced of its folly and danger. For example, he never attempted to force markets or manufactures, or to raise or lower wages of labour. He never even bound his tenants to have their corn ground at any particular mill—a common restriction in an Irish lease. He omitted a variety of old feudal remains of fines and penalties: but there was one clause, which he continued in every lease, with a penalty annexed to it, called an *alienation fine*. A fine of so much an acre upon the tenant's reletting any part of the devised land. This clause he thought necessary for several reasons, both for the interest of landlord and tenant. To protect the landlord from the danger of having his property pass from the hands of good and agreeable tenants, to those who might be litigious, or insufficient; to prevent a set of *middlemen* from taking land at a reasonable rent, and reletting it immediately to poor tenants at the highest price possible to be obtained from their necessities. The evils and misery resulting from that system are now sufficiently understood. But when they were not as clearly seen as they now are, my father exerted himself to withstand and oppose them. He never failed to insist upon the payment of the alienation fine, in every one of the few instances, in which any of his tenants braved the clause. The fine was generally calculated so nearly to the value of the utmost additional rent, that could be obtained by reletting the land, that the tenant found it not for his interest to disobey.

The oppression and distress, to which the wretched undertenants were often in

other cases subject, will scarcely be believed. It happened, not unfrequently, that the first tenant, the *middleman*, being either fraudulent or extravagant, unable or unwilling to pay, the landlord had no resource, but, in the technical phrase, *to go to the land*. That is, to send the driver to seize whatever cattle, or produce, could be found on the farm, and to sell these for rent. Now the middleman either having no stock, or having taken care in time to remove it, the loss fell upon the poor undertenants, who often had paid him their rent, yet were nevertheless obliged to pay that rent over again to the head landlord, or to be ruined by the sale of their cattle and goods at inadequate prices. Instances of this horrible injustice were frequent. Nor was it in the head landlord's power, at that stage of the business, to do otherwise. What could he do? He saw before him, perhaps for the first time in his life, a set of poor wretches, undertenants who had come upon his land without his consent or knowledge. His heart might be touched by their misery; but his interest, his own necessities, were still to be considered. He had no other means of obtaining his rent, but by *coming upon them*. An act of parliament for the protection of Irish undertenants, enabling them, by an easy process, to recover from the middle landlord, whatever, on being driven, they might have been forced unjustly to pay to the head landlord, passed in 1817—the last year of my father's life.

FROM THE DETROIT GAZETTE.

INDIAN TRADE.

The goods destined for the supply of the remote Indians, leave New York in May, and reach Michillimackinac in June. This island is the principal depot of the trade, and is the point at which those engaged in procuring the goods, and those engaged in selling them to the Indians, meet. In the months of July and August it presents a busy scene, where one thousand different persons, from every part of the Indian country, are assembled. The most remote *outfits*, as they are called, which are made from this quarter, are destined for Lakes Winnipeg and Travers, and Leech Lake, upon the Mississippi—for the Big Stone Lake, upon the St. Peters, and for other points on those rivers. But the whole of the southern shores of Lakes Superior and Huron, all Lake Michigan, Chicago and Illinois rivers, a part of the Wabash, the Green Bay country,

the Fox and Ouisconsin rivers, and the Mississippi as low down as the mouth of the Illinois, are supplied, either wholly or in part from Michillimackinac. The immense country between the Mississippi, Lake Superior, and Lake Michigan, draws its supplies from that same place. Through all these regions trading establishments are scattered, supported by, and depending upon the enterprising men embarked in the trade.

The most remote traders usually leave Michillimackinac in the month of July, and the others in August. From this place to the heads of the Mississippi, is at least twelve hundred miles. Those who are destined to supply the Indians upon the shores of the lakes, endure, comparatively, but little fatigue—but the fact is, that the life of an Indian trader is one of extreme labour, of great privation, and in some sections of the country, of no little hazard. The goods are transported upon the lakes in batteaux and canoes, but on the small streams exclusively in the latter. In ascending these streams, the goods, which are made up into packages of about 80 pounds weight, are taken out at every dangerous rapid, and carried by the men, by means of a strap which passes across the forehead. These portages are numerous and difficult—there are not less than one hundred and forty *pauses*, as they are called, upon the Montreal river alone. These *pauses* are the resting places for the men, and by them the portages are measured—they probably average between one third and one half of a mile. Sometimes the whole distance is over a marsh, the only means of crossing which are supplied by small poles, thrown in loosely and carelessly. Across these the packages and canoes are carried by the men, always with extreme labour, and often at the hazard of their lives and limbs.

In this manner the goods are transported to their places of destination, which they reach by the month of October. At this time the Indians repair to their hunting camps, which are scattered through the country wherever the game is most abundant. The Indians at this season are not assembled in villages. It is a great mistake to suppose that a trader can establish himself in a given point, where the Indians can form a compact settlement around him; such a practice would destroy the object they have in view. The game would be killed immediately in the vicinity of their establishment, and they would be gradually compelled to follow it

at a distance, which would render it inconvenient for them to return. They therefore separate almost into families, and thus levy their contributions upon a vast extent of country. It will be immediately perceived, that the plan of confining the traders to one station, is injurious to them, and inconvenient to the Indians. At the remote establishments, several persons are employed, and they are despatched during the winter with goods, in various directions, as the numbers and necessities of the Indians require. By these means, the Indians are not obliged to assemble from great distances, and to remain lounging about the posts, with the usual improvidence of savages, and often with the certainty of losing their winter's hunt. No advantage to counterbalance this inconvenience will result from the proposed change. It will require a certain number of Indians to support each establishment, and without these the concern must be a losing one. And these Indians cannot travel a great distance during the hunting season, without the certainty of a loss to them and to the traders.

The winter is thus passed by the Indians, and their success is as various as that which attends the pursuits of civilized life. An industrious hunter, under favourable circumstances, will, during a season, collect one pack of peltries, worth on an average, at this place, 80 or 100 dollars. But very few among them have any claim to industry—they are habitually indolent and improvident, forgetting the lessons of the past, and disregarding the calls of the future. Their views are almost limited to the present, and the degrees of exertion which they are disposed to make, depend on the nature of the wants which are pressing upon them. With less foresight in providing than some of the animals they pursue, they begin to pull their corn before it is fit to roast, and generally consume or waste the most of it before it is ripe. Fortunate is it for them, that they are as capable of enduring the extremity of hunger, as they are of voraciously devouring whatever is before them. Alternations of repletion and exhaustion, which would destroy any white man, produce no effect upon them.

At the most remote stations, dogs are employed to collect the furs, and to bring them to the principal establishment. These sagacious animals are harnessed to sledges, and it is calculated that each dog will draw two hundred weight. The furs which are procured during the winter, are brought

together, and preparations are made for their transportation to Michillimackinac as early as the opening of the navigation will permit. They generally reach that island in June; and here those who have supplied the goods, and those who have been employed in selling them in the interior, meet for the adjustment of their respective accounts. The peltries are received by the former, either at a stipulated or at the market price, or are shipped at the risk of one or both of the parties. New engagements are formed or the old are renewed; and the importer of goods and the collector of furs, part to pursue their respective avocations, and to meet upon the same spot during the ensuing year.

Such is the general routine of this trade, and the exceptions result more from the local situation of the different persons, than from any other circumstances. In the vicinity of this place the traders are more readily supplied with whatever may be required, than are those at a distance. They reach their establishments later, and quit them earlier; and the difficulties to be encountered, and the privations to be endured, are less as we approach the limits of civilization. But the general mode of conducting the business is the same, whether the outfit is destined for the head waters of the Mississippi or for Chicago.

Christmas Custom in Norway.—At the festival of Christmas in the northern parts of Norway, a sheaf of corn is placed on the roof of the house, that even the sparrows may participate in the general joy.

A large Dose!—Mr. Samuel H. P. Lee, of New London, offers to give to any person, who will give him information of persons retailing "Bilious Pills," under his name, and not prepared by him, "a reward of one gross" of the abovementioned "Bilious Pills."

Dr. Parr.—Dr. Parr was not very delicate in the choice of his expressions, when heated by argument or contradiction. He once called a clergyman a *fool*, who, indeed, was little better. The clergyman said, he would complain of this usage to the bishop. "Do, (said the doctor,) and my lord bishop will confirm you."

Judicious Extravagance.—The deceased count Bib, one night at the cider cellar, told a friend that he intended to leave twenty pounds to be spent at his funeral; which induced the other to ask him if the money was to be spent going

or returning? Bib, good-humouredly, replied, "Going, to be sure; for when you return, I shan't be with you."

Poetry.

EDUCATION.

The Lion o'er his wild domain,
Rules by the terror of his eye;
The Eagle of the rock retains,
By force, his empire in the sky;
The Shark, the tyrant of the flood,
Pursues his prey with quenchless rage,
Parent and young, unwean'd from blood,
Are still the same from age to age.

Of all that live, and move, and breathe,
Man *only*, rises o'er his birth;
He looks above, around, beneath—
At once the heir of Heaven and Earth.
Force, cunning, speed, which nature gave,
The various tribes throughout her plan,
Live to preserve, from death to save—
These are the *lowest* powers of man.

From strength to strength he travels on;
He leaves the lingering brute behind;
And when a few short years are gone,
He soars a disembodied mind,
Destined his future course sublime
Through nobler, better paths to run,
With him the certain end of time,
Is but eternity begun.

What aids him in this high pursuit,
Opens, illumines, cheers the way,
Discerns the immortal from the brute—
God's image from the mould of clay?
'Tis KNOWLEDGE!—Knowledge to the soul
Is power, and liberty and peace,
And, while celestial ages roll,
The joys of knowledge shall increase.

Aid then the generous plan which spreads
The light which universal beams,
And through the human desert leads
Truth's living, pure, perpetual streams.
Behold! a new creation rise,
New spirit breath'd into the *clod*,
Where'er the voice of Wisdom cries—
Man know thyself, and fear thy God!

WINTER.

Winter! thou daughter of the storm,—
I love thee when the day is o'er,
Spite of the tempest's outward roar;
Queen of the tranquil joys that weave
The charm around the sudden eve;
The thick'ning footsteps thro' the gloom,
Telling of those we love come home;
The candles lit, the cheerful board,
The dear domestic group restor'd;
The fire that shows the looks of glee,
The infants standing at our knee;
The busy news, the sportive tongue,
The laugh that makes us still feel young;
The health to those we love, that now
Are far as ocean winds can blow;
The health to those who with us grew,
And still stay with us tried and true;

The wife that makes life glide away,
One long and lovely marriage day.
Then music comes—till round us creep
The infant list'ners half asleep;
And busy tongues are loud no more,
And, Winter, thy sweet eve is o'er—

ANONYMOUS.

SONNET TO WINTER.

BY BERNARD BARTON.

Thou hast thy beauties; sterner ones, I own,
Than those of thy precursors; yet to thee
Belong the charms of solemn majesty,
And naked grandeur. Awful is the tone
Of thy tempestuous nights, when clouds are
blown

By hurrying winds across the troubled sky:
Pensive, when softer breezes faintly sigh
Through leafless boughs, with ivy overgrown.
Thou hast thy decorations, too, although
Thou art austere; thy studded mantle, gay
With icy brilliants, which as proudly glow
As erst Golconda's; and thy pure array
Of regal ermine, when the drifted snow
Envelopes nature; till her features seem
Like pale, but lovely ones, seen when we
dream.

TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

The following song, written for the occasion,
by the Rev. JAMES FLINT, of Bridgewater, was
sung at the public dinner at Plymouth, on the
22d ult. given to celebrate the Landing of the
Fathers.

Come, listen to my story
Tho' often told before,
Of men who passed to glory
Thro' toil and travail sore;
Of men who did, for conscience sake,
Their native land forego,
And sought a home and freedom here,
Two hundred years ago.

O, 'twas no earth-born passion
That bade th' adventurers stray:
The world and all its fashion,
With them had passed away.
A voice from Heaven bade them look
Above the things below,
When here they sought a resting place
Two hundred years ago.

O, dark the scene and dreary,
When here they set them down;
Of storms and billows weary,
And chilled with winter's frown.
Deep moaned the forests to the wind,
Loud howled the savage foe;
While here their evening prayer arose,
Two hundred years ago.

'Twould drown the heart of sorrow
To tell of all their woes:
Nor respite could they borrow,
But from the grave's repose.
Yet nought could daunt the Pilgrim Band,
Or sink their courage low,
Who came to plant the Gospel here
Two hundred years ago.

With humble prayer and fasting
In every strait and grief,
They sought the Everlasting,
And found a sure relief.
Their cov'nant God o'ershadowed them,
Their shield from every foe,
And gave them here a dwelling place
Two hundred years ago.

Of fair New England's glory
They laid the corner stone;
This praise in deathless story,
Their grateful sons shall own.
Prophetic they foresaw in time,
A mighty state should grow
From them a few, faint Pilgrims here,
Two hundred years ago.

If greatness be in daring,
Our Pilgrim Sires were great,
Whose sojourn here, unsparing
Disease and Famine wait;
And oft their treach'rous foes combined
To lay the strangers low,
While founding here their commonwealth
Two hundred years ago.

Tho' seeming over zealous
In things by us deemed light,
They were but duly jealous
Of power usurping right.
They nobly chose to part with all
Most dear to men below,
To worship here their God in peace
Two hundred years ago.

From seeds they sowed with weeping,
Our richest harvests rise:
We still the fruits are reaping
Of Pilgrim enterprise.
Then grateful we to them will pay
The debt of fame we owe,
Who planted here the tree of life
Two hundred years ago.

As comes this period yearly,
Around our cheerful fires,
We'll think and tell how dearly
Our comforts cost our sires.
For them we'll wake the votive song,
And bid the canvas glow,
Who fixed the home of freedom here
Two hundred years ago.

Record.

[The interesting papers lately laid before Congress, upon the correspondence with the British government relative to the slave trade, will probably be looked for by our readers. It is however too long to print in one paper, and as it is more desirable as a matter of record, than for immediate reading, it has been thought expedient to divide it.]

ON THE SLAVE TRADE.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Message from the President of the United States to the House of Representatives.

I communicate to the House of Representatives a report from the secretary of state, which, with the papers accompanying it, contains all

the information in possession of the executive, requested by a resolution of the House of the 4th of December, on the subject of the African slave trade.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, 4th Jan. 1821.

The secretary of state, to whom has been referred the resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 4th ultimo, requesting the communication to that House of any correspondence that the President does not deem it inexpedient to disclose which may have existed between the executive of the United States and the government of any of the maritime powers of Europe, in relation to the African slave trade, has the honour of submitting copies of the papers requested by the resolution. With the exception of a note from the late Spanish minister Onís, communicating a copy of the treaty between Spain and Great Britain on this subject, the only government of Europe with whom there has been such correspondence is that of Great Britain; and these papers contain all that has passed between them on the subject, in writing. Since the arrival of Mr. Canning, various informal conferences between him and the secretary of state have been held, in which the proposals on the part of Great Britain have been fully discussed, without effecting a removal of the objections upon which the President had, in the first instance, found himself under the necessity of declining them. They have not yet terminated, nor have any written communications passed on the subject, with the exception of the note from Mr. Canning, and the answer to it, herewith submitted, both of a date subsequent to that of the resolution of the House.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Department of State, Jan. 4th, 1821.

[TRANSLATION.]

Don Luis de Onís to the Secretary of State.

Sir—The introduction of negro slaves into America was one of the earliest measures adopted by the august ancestors of the king my master, for the improvement and prosperity of those vast dominions, very shortly after their discovery. The total inaptitude of the Indians to various useful but painful labours, the result of their ignorance of all the conveniences of life, and the imperfect progress in civil society, made it necessary to have recourse to strong and active labourers for breaking up and cultivating the earth. With the double view of stimulating them to active exertion, and of promoting the population of those countries, a measure was resorted to by Spain, which, although repugnant to her feelings, is not to be considered as having originated the system of slavery, but as having materially alleviated the evils of that which already existed, in consequence of a barbarous practice of the Africans, upon saving the lives of a considerable portion of the captives in war, whom they formerly put to death. By the introduction of this system, the negroes, far from suffering additional evils, or being subjected, while in a state of slavery, to a more painful life than when possessed of freedom in their own country, obtained the inestimable ad-

vantage of the knowledge of the true God, and of all the benefits attendant on civilization.

The benevolent feelings of the sovereigns of Spain, did not, however, at any time permit their subjects to carry on this trade, but by special license; and in the years 1789, 1798, and on the 22d of April, 1804, certain limited periods were fixed for the importation of slaves. Although the last term had not expired when his majesty our lord Don Ferdinand VII. was restored to the throne, of which a perfidious usurper had attempted to deprive him, his majesty, on resuming the reins of government, soon perceived that those remote countries had become a prey to civil feuds, and, in reflecting on the most effectual means of restoring order, and affording them all the encouragement of which they are susceptible, his majesty discovered that the numbers of the native and free negroes had prodigiously increased under the mild regimen of the government, and the humane treatment of the Spanish slave owners—that the white population had also greatly increased; that the climate is not so noxious to them as it was before the lands were cleared; and, finally, that the advantages resulting to the inhabitants of Africa, in being transported to cultivated countries, are no longer so decided and exclusive, since England and the United States have engaged in the noble undertaking of civilizing them in their native country.

All these considerations combining with the desire entertained by his majesty, of co-operating with the powers of Europe, in putting an end to this traffic, which, if indefinitely continued, might involve them all in the most serious evils, have determined his majesty to conclude a treaty with the king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by which the abolition of the slave trade is stipulated and agreed on, under certain regulations, and I have received his commands to deliver to the President a copy of the same, his majesty feeling confident that a measure so completely in harmony with the sentiments of this government, and of all the inhabitants of this republic, cannot fail to be agreeable to him.

In the discharge of this satisfactory duty, I now transmit you the aforesaid copy of the treaty, which I request you will be pleased to lay before the President, and I have the honour to renew the assurances of my distinguished respect. God preserve you many years.

LUIS DE ONÍS.

Washington, 14th May, 1818.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Rush to the Secretary of State, dated Feb. 18, 1818.

You will probably have perceived, by the proceedings in the House of Commons, that treaties have been formed between this government and both Spain and Portugal, securing, as far as may be done by treaty, the final abolition, after a specified time, not very remote, of the slave trade. Thus, is a last hand to be put to the work of America, whose legislators led the way, with Europe against them, in this transcendent moral reform. But it is a triumph which as little the courts as the public of Europe seem willing in any shape to acknowledge. The palm is claimed by others. America is even placed in

fault. In his speech on the Spanish treaty, delivered in the House of Commons on the 8th inst. lord Castlereagh observed, that it was in vain for Britain alone to shut the door of her colonies against the slave trade; for that unless, there was a concert of exclusion, the other islands of the West Indies, "and the southern provinces of the United States, would become the asylum and depot of it." I gladly caught the opportunity of this accidental meeting (with lord Castlereagh) to say what could not have been otherwise than acceptable to the zeal for abolition. I stated the nature of our laws. I said, I felt sure that he would hear from me with pleasure, that it was upwards of nine years since the traffic had been abolished throughout the union; and that so far had our acts of Congress carried the prohibition, that to import even a single slave into any of the states, had, during the same period, been denounced as an offence, and subjected to unusually rigorous penalties of fine and imprisonment. His lordship admitted the prohibitions, but intimated fears lest we could not enforce them, alluding to the recent state of things at Amelia. In the end, he invited me to look into all their conventions with other powers upon this subject, with a view to future conversation, adding that he was well disposed himself to a proper concert of action between our two governments for the more effectual extirpation of the traffic.

I shall look into the conventions accordingly, and wait the renewal of the topic. Whether policy would dictate any concert, is a point upon which, not being instructed, I will not presume to give any opinion. But I hope I do not misjudge in thinking that, for the present, I am merely bound to listen to, without seeking any further conversation. I will take care punctually to communicate, for the President's information, whatever may be said to me, in like manner as my duty devolves it upon me to transmit this first sentiment, so cursorily thrown out by lord Castlereagh. It will be understood, that, in adverting to our municipal prohibitions, I intended no advance to the point of national co-operation. It was barely for the sake of an incidental and gratuitous vindication, after public remark, which, to say no more, was susceptible of unjust interpretations. On his allusion to Amelia island, I reminded him that it was the very anxiety to prevent the illicit introduction of slaves that had formed a ruling motive with the President for breaking up, with the public force itself, the establishment at that place.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Rush to the Secretary of State.

April 15, 1818.

He (lord Castlereagh) next spoke of the slave trade. The government of Great Britain felt, he said, an increasing desire that the government of the United States should lend itself to the measures of regulation going forward in Europe for its complete extirpation. These measures mean, in effect, a reciprocal submission to the right of search. He explained by saying, that only to a limited number of the armed vessels of each of the maritime states would a power to search be deputed, while the exercise of it would be strictly forbidden to all others.

It was contemplated, he continued, to form, out of an association of these armed vessels, a species of naval police, to be stationed chiefly in the African seas, and from whose harmonious and co-operating efforts the best results were anticipated.

He added, that no peculiar structure, or previous appearances in the vessel searched, no presence of irons, or other presumptions of criminal intention; nothing but the actual finding of slaves on board was ever to authorize a seizure or detention. He said that they had lately pressed France upon the subject, and that there was no doubt of her eventual agreement. The recent vote in both her chambers, on the broad principle of abolition, he regarded as a full pledge of her ulterior steps.

I replied, that I was sure that the President would listen with an ear the most liberal, to whatever distinct proposals were made, more especially as the United States had been long awake, as well to the moral guilt as to the political and social evils of the traffic, and had, as was known, aimed against it the denunciations of their own laws. The distinct propositions, his lordship gave me reason to think, would be made known before long, through Mr. Bagot.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Rush to Mr. Adams, dated London, June 24, 1818.

In two former despatches I have mentioned what lord Castlereagh had said to me relative to the slave trade. In my interview with him on the eleventh of this month, he spoke of it in a manner more formal and definitive.

He first alluded to the late treaties concluded between Great Britain and several of the powers of Europe upon this subject. Entering into conversation upon their particular nature and provisions, he said, that the period had arrived when it was the wish of the British government to invite the government of the United States to join in the measures which Europe was so generally adopting, for the more perfect abolition of this traffic; and that it was now his design to submit, through me, proposals to this effect. It will be perceived by my despatch, No. 14, [April 15, 1818,] that, at that period, it had been contemplated to make them through the channel of the English mission at Washington. What may have led to a change in this respect, his lordship did not state, nor did I deem it material to inquire.

It had occurred to him, he said, to make the proposals by sending me, accompanied by an official note, entire copies of the treaties in question. They would best unfold the grounds and principles upon which a concert of action had already been settled by the states that were parties to them; and it was his intention to ask the accession of the United States upon grounds and principles that were similar. He added, that he would willingly receive my suggestions as to any other course that might strike me as better adapted to the object. I replied, that none appeared to me more eligible, and that whenever he would enclose me the treaties, I would lose no time in transmitting them, for the consideration of the President.

It naturally occurred to me, during our conversation, that the detached and distant situa-

tion of the United States, if not other causes, might call for a modification in some parts of these instruments, admitting that the broad principle of concert met approbation. His lordship upon this point was full in assurances, that the British government would be happy to listen to whatever modifications the government of the United States might think fit to propose. Its anxious and only desire, he said, was, to see a convention formed that would prove free from all objection, and be conducive to the single and grand object to which both sides looked. He ended by expressing the belief which was felt, that the maritime co-operation of the United States would usefully contribute to the advancement of this great work of humanity.

Nothing further passed necessary to the full understanding of the overture, beyond what the documents themselves, and his lordship's note, are calculated to afford. To these I have, therefore, the honour to refer, as disclosing, in the most authentic and detailed manner, the whole views of the British government upon this interesting subject.

—
Lord Castlereagh to Mr. Rush.

Foreign Office, June 20th, 1818.

Sir—The distinguished share which the government of the United States has, from the earliest period, borne in advancing the cause of abolition, makes the British government desirous of submitting to their favourable consideration whatever may appear to them calculated to bring about the final accomplishment of this great work of humanity.

The laudable anxiety with which you personally interest yourself in whatever is passing upon this important subject, will have led you to perceive that, with the exception of the crown of Portugal, all European states have now either actually prohibited the traffic in slaves to their subjects, or fixed an early period for its cessation, whilst Portugal has also renounced it to the north of the equator. From May, 1820, there will not be a flag which *can legally* cover this detested traffic to the north of the line, and there is reason to hope that the Portuguese may also, ere long, be prepared to abandon it to the south of the equator; but, so long as some effectual concert is not established amongst the principal maritime powers, for preventing their respective flags from being made a covert for an illicit trade, there is too much reason to fear (whatever be the state of the law upon this subject) that the evil will continue to exist, and, in proportion as it assumes a contraband form, that it will be carried on under the most aggravating circumstances of cruelty and desolation.

It is from a deep conviction of this truth, founded upon experience, that the British government, in all its negotiations upon this subject, has endeavoured to combine a system of alliance for the suppression of this most abusive practice, with the engagements which it has succeeded in lately contracting with the governments of Spain and Portugal for the total or partial abolition of the slave trade. I have now the honour to enclose to you copies of the treaties which have been happily concluded with those powers, together with the acts which

have recently passed the legislature, for carrying the same into execution.

I have also the satisfaction to transmit to you a copy of a treaty which has been recently concluded with the king of the Netherlands, for the like purpose, though at too late a period in the session to admit of its provisions receiving the sanction of parliament. I am induced the more particularly to call your attention to this convention, as it contains certain provisions which are calculated to limit, in some respects, the powers mutually conceded by the former treaties, in a manner which, without essentially weakening their force, renders them more acceptable to the contracting parties.

The intimate knowledge which you possess of this whole subject renders it unnecessary for me, in requesting you to bring these documents to the observation of your government, to accompany them with any more detailed explanation. What I have earnestly to beg of you is, to bring them under the serious consideration of the President, intimating to him the strong wish of the British government that the exertions of the two states may be combined upon a somewhat similar principle, in order to put down this great moral disobedience, wherever it may be committed, to the laws of both countries. I am confident this cannot effectually be done, except by mutually conceding to each other's ships of war a qualified right of search, with a power of detaining the vessels of either state, with slaves *actually on board*.

You will perceive in these conventions a studious, and, I trust, a successful attempt, to narrow and limit this power within the due bounds, and to guard it against perversion. If the American government is disposed to enter into a similar concert, and can suggest any further regulations, the better to obviate abuse, this government will be most ready to listen to any suggestion of this nature, their only object being to contribute, by every effort in their power, to put an end to this disgraceful traffic.

I have the honour to be, with great truth, sir, your most obedient humble servant.

CASTLEREAGH.

—
Mr. Rush to Lord Castlereagh.

London, June 23, 1818.

MY LORD—I have been honoured with your lordship's note of the twentieth of this month, enclosing copies of treaties recently concluded between this government and the government of Portugal, Spain and the Netherlands, respectively, in relation to the slave trade, and designed to draw the attention of the government of the United States to this subject, with a view to its co-operation upon principles similar to those held out in these treaties, in measures that may tend to the more complete and universal abolition of the traffic.

The United States, from an early day of their history, have regarded with deep and uniform abhorrence, the existence of a traffic attended by such complications of misery and guilt. Its transcendent evils roused, throughout all ranks, a corresponding zeal for their extirpation. One step followed another, until humanity triumphed, and against its continuance, under any shape, by its own citizens, the most absolute

prohibitions of their code have, for a period of more than ten years, been rigorously, and, it is hoped, beneficially levelled. Your lordship will pardon me this allusion to the earnest efforts of the United States to put down the traffic within their own limits, falling in as it merely does, with the tribute which you have been pleased to pay to their early exertions in helping to dry up this prolific source of human wo.

Whether any causes may throw obstacles in the way of their uniting in that concert of external measures, in which Europe generally, and this nation in particular, are now so happily engaged, the more effectually to banish from the world this great enormity, I dare not, in the total absence of all instructions, presume to intimate, much less have I any opinion of my own to offer upon a subject so full of delicacy and interest. But it is still left to me to say, that I shall perform a duty peculiarly gratifying in transmitting, by the earliest opportunities, copies of your lordship's note, with the documents which accompanied it, to my government, and I sufficiently know the permanent sensibility which pervades all its councils upon this subject, to promise that the overture, which the former embraces, will receive from the President, the full and anxious consideration due to its importance, and, above all, to the enlarged philanthropy on the part of this government, by which it has been dictated.

I have the honour to be with the highest consideration, your lordship's obedient faithful servant.

RICHARD RUSH.

(To be continued.)

South America.—An armistice for six months has been concluded between the Royal and Patriot forces on the Spanish main. The editors of the *National Gazette*, have seen a letter from a gentleman at Caraccas, which states that "Bolivar advanced with his division as far as the town of Tucuyo; general Morillo proceeded to meet him, and beat his advanced posts in Tucuyo and Caxuche. On this account, on the 16th November, Bolivar evacuated Truxillo, and sent three aids-de-camp, one after the other, asking a suspension of arms, and protesting (as he said) before God and man, his innocence of the blood that might be shed. On the 26th November an armistice was concluded, just at the time when his destruction seemed almost certain."

From the Caraccas Gazette.

*Extract of a Letter from General Morillo,
Conde de Cartagena.*

Carache, Nov. 28, 1820.

"My esteemed friend, Pino,

"I have just arrived from the town of Santa Ana, where I yesterday passed one of the most joyful days of my life, in the company of general Bolivar, and various

officers of his suite, whom we embraced with the heartiest good will. All were content: we ate together, and enthusiasm and fraternity could not go further. Bolivar came alone with his officers, confident in mutual good faith and friendship; and I caused a small escort which had accompanied me, to retire. Neither you nor any one can conceive how interesting was this interview, or how great the cordiality and regard that prevailed. We were all wild with delight, it appearing to us like a dream to see ourselves there come together as Spaniards, brothers, and friends. Believe that candour and sincerity presided at this meeting. Bolivar was excited to the greatest pitch of joy; we embraced a thousand times, and determined, in order to perpetuate the memory of the beginning of our reconciliation, to erect a monument on the spot where we gave the first embrace."

In the Caraccas paper, there is another letter of the same date, of a lieutenant colonel Don Vicente Bausaà, who writes thus. "I have just arrived from St. Ana, after seeing the most exhilarating, liberal and *incomprehensible* interview that can be imagined. Yes, my friend, Morillo and Bolivar, with various chiefs and officers, dined and remained together all day yesterday, and swore eternal friendship and philanthropy.

"The dinner was given by the general (Morillo) and was so social and lively that we all seemed like old friends. *Bolivar toasted, several times, peace and the valour of the general in chief and his army.* General Morillo, in all the sincerity of his heart and almost with tears in his eyes, drank to concord and mutual friendship. All the chiefs and officers reciprocated toasts in the same manner.

"Bolivar and Morillo mounted on the table to toast peace, and the valiant soldiers of both armies, and afterwards shouted *Vivas*. A monument to celebrate the extraordinary reconciliation, was determined on, and the generals themselves immediately laid the first stone."

The editors of the *National Gazette* upon the above curious matter say, "We have no room for any other remark at present, than that we think general Bolivar likely to become a loyal subject of the King and Cortes, and hope his friends in this country will consent to a truce or suspension of hostilities against Morillo and the royal army. So fine a drinking bout

as that of St. Ana would go far to effect a universal amnesty."

Naples.—On the 2d of October, the king of Naples took, before the parliament, the oaths to the new constitution adopted for his kingdom, and formally devolved the executive power upon his son, the duke of Calabria. The ceremonial was rendered as imposing as possible, by the presence of all the royal family, the whole legislature, the most distinguished patriots of the nation, &c. After hearing a very long and lofty discourse from the president of the parliament, which breathed all the sentiments of freedom and loyalty suitable to the occasion, the king handed to his son to read in his name, a copious address, of which we have translated and subjoin here the principal parts. It is, throughout, a sensible and beautiful performance.

Should all parties adhere to the views and dispositions which they profess, and means be found to withstand external hostilities, there can be no doubt of the stability of Neapolitan constitutional freedom, and of the extension, in progress of time, of the same system throughout the Italian peninsula.

Gentlemen Deputies,

I begin by giving thanks to God for having crowned my old age, by thus surrounding me with the lights of my much beloved subjects. In you I consider the nation as a family, whose wants and desires I may ascertain and supply. During the long reign which it has pleased Providence to allow me, I have had no other object than to know and do what was right. Henceforward, you will unite your endeavours with mine, to promote the public weal, and I, collecting from your own mouths, the wishes of the nation, will now be relieved from the uncertainty under which I should labour, in having to interpret them myself.

To achieve the ends at which we all aim, I must call your attention to the important matters depending on your care, and to the difficulties which we have to overcome. The knowledge of these will prove a greater stimulus to your wisdom and prudence; and great, indeed, will be our glory, if we contrive to triumph over the obstacles found in the circumstances of the times, and the very effects of our past mischances.

You are charged, in the first place, with the important task of adapting by proper

modifications, the Spanish constitution to our situation and exigencies. Many of our institutions may harmonize with any political scheme, such as the system of public administration, of judicature, and of territorial decision. I am persuaded that the parliament will be especially alive to the advantage of abstaining as much as possible from innovation upon our internal order, and in general upon all that our own experience recommends as beneficial. We shall consolidate our constitution, if we erect it on the basis of our ancient institutions and of the ideas which are familiar to us. It is not, however, my design to deter you from proposing the changes necessary to render the new political edifice which we this day found, solid, durable, and useful to the mass of the nation. My mind reposes in confidence upon the wisdom of parliament, which will discern and elect the just medium between necessity and utility.

I recommend to you particularly to assure public order, without which no political and civil system can be deemed complete and efficacious. You will give vigour to the government, whose power is identified with that of the laws, when these direct its operations. Watch vigilantly over the personal security of the citizen; but subject individual to the general will, and give to the branch of authority which represents the latter, all the means required to cause it to be respected. This is the leading trait of every civil government and every nation which would maintain its own independence and character.

Although you may have an exact idea of the situation of the kingdom, I have notwithstanding directed my secretaries and ministers of state to lay before you in the shortest possible time, an exposition of the state of each branch of public affairs.

Our situation as to foreign relations is delicate; but the difficulties which it presents may perhaps be surmounted by moderation accompanied by firmness and exertion.

The necessity of alertness will itself show you the sacrifices which the nation must make in the department of finance. Our financial condition is the result, not only of our actual position, but also of the circumstances under which we have been placed since the year 1815. The same circumstances affect our military condition. Your wisdom will naturally lead you to distinguish between the momentary and the permanent arrangement when the army shall fulfil the end of its establishment,

and not weigh upon the nation. Our militia form an internal force which proves no burden to the treasury, and is of the greatest importance in the maintenance of order and tranquillity. Our marine we must destine chiefly to the protection of our maritime commerce and the defence of our coasts. The secretary of state, minister of foreign affairs, will place under your view the concerns of our trade in connexion with our political relations. This subject will be among the weightiest and most interesting upon which you will have to deliberate.

I recommend to your fostering zeal the establishments for education, the charitable foundations, and above all the prisons, the condition of which is yet far from what it ought to be.

The administration of justice rests nearly upon the same principles on which I found it settled. The secretary of that department will propose to you a plan for its amendment. Should you deem other changes necessary with a view to personal liberty and the security of property, you may be assured of my full concurrence and approbation. As for ecclesiastical affairs, the last *concordat* made with the court of Rome, has adjusted all differences with that court. I trust that the parliament will be mindful, in all future transactions with it, of the respect due to the Holy See, and never lose sight of the importance of the most amicable relations between adjoining states connected, too, by ties of common interest.

Gentlemen Deputies: This is the most important epoch in the history of the monarchy; the eyes of all Europe are fixed upon us. The Almighty Goodness, which wields the destinies of the whole of our race, has placed us in a situation, to win, by our temperance and wisdom, the esteem of all nations: it is in our power to consolidate our institutions; to make them productive of the most lasting prosperity. [*Nat. Gaz.*]

In the Massachusetts convention on 6th Jan. the resolve was passed authorizing every male citizen of 21 years old or more, who has resided one year within the commonwealth or six months within the town where he claims to vote—and having within two years paid a state or county tax, to vote for all officers under the government.

MARRIED.

On Monday evening, by the Right Rev. Bishop White, captain Alexander James Dallas, of the U. S. navy, to Miss Henrietta Meade, daughter of Richard W. Meade, esq. all of this city.

DIED.

On Sunday, the 7th instant, Joshua M. Wallace, of Penn Township, in the 45th year of his age.

In West Springfield, Mass. on the 7th instant, the Rev. Joseph Lathrop, S. T. D. aged 89.

At Washington, (D. C.) on the 6th instant, John Linn, esq. a member of the House of Representatives from New Jersey.

At Trenton, on the 5th instant, James Linn, esq. late secretary of the state of New Jersey, and late representative in Congress.

Foreign Literature and Science.

Compiled for the National Recorder.

The London Observer advertises, price seven shillings and sixpence, boards, "*The Lay of the Scottish Fiddle*," a poem in five cantos. By Washington Irving, esq. author of the Sketch Book.

Preparing for publication—Travels in Europe during the Pontificate of Leo X. by C. Mills. The Outlaw of Taurus, by the author of the widow of Nain. Historic Notices of Fotheringay, by the Rev. H. Bonney. A second volume of Scripture Testimonies to the Messiah, by Dr. J. P. Smith.

In the press—Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Dr. Owen, by the Rev. W. Orme.

Mr. Carmichael has published a Theory of Dreaming, in which he maintains, that there are no less than seven different states of sleeping and waking. 1. When the entire brain and nervous system are buried in sleep; then there is a total exemption from dreaming. 2. When some of the mental organs are awake, and all the senses are asleep; then dreams occur, and seem to be realities. 3. When the above condition exists, and the nerves of voluntary motion are also in a state of wakefulness; then may occur the rare phenomenon of somnambulism. 4. When one of the senses is awake, with some of the mental organs; then we may be conscious during our dream, of its illusory nature. 5. When some of the mental organs are asleep, and two or more senses awake; then we can attend to external impressions, and notice the gradual departure of our slumbers. 6. When we are totally awake, and in full possession of all our faculties and powers. 7. When under these circumstances we are so occupied with mental operations as not to attend to the impressions of external objects; and then our reverie deludes us like a dream.

The Caledonian canal is hastening towards its completion. The depth is to be

20 feet; width at the bottom 50, and at the surface of the line of water, 110. The dams or sluices are from 162 to 172 feet in length, and from 38 to 40 in width. Frigates of 22 guns will be able to navigate it, and it will furnish shipping with the means of avoiding a tedious and dangerous navigation round the northern and western coasts of Scotland.

The university of Moscow is rebuilt on a better plan, and in a style of greater magnificence than before the conflagration. The emperor, besides his other bounties, has consigned the sum of 400,000 roubles for the erection of an hospital close to the university, for the purposes of a medical school, in which there are at present, at his charge, 200 students, besides those intended for the academy of chirurgery. The new cabinet of natural history is also progressively augmenting.

A society for the amelioration of prisons has been established at St. Petersburg, of which the prince Galitzin is president.

An official gazette is published in China, which is considered as the organ of government in every matter connected with the religion, laws, manners and customs of the country. No article appears in it which has not first been submitted to the inspection of the emperor, and having received his approbation, not a syllable can be added to it. A deviation from this rule would incur a severe punishment. In 1818, an officer in a court of justice, who was also employed in the post office, suffered death, for having published some false intelligence through the medium of this gazette. The reason assigned by the judges, in passing sentence, was, that the party culpable had been wanting in respect to his imperial majesty. The gazette of China comprehends documents relative to all the public affairs of that vast empire; also extracts from all the memoirs and petitions which have been presented to the sovereign, with his answers, orders, and favours granted to the mandarins and to the people. It appears every day, making a pamphlet of 60 or 70 pages.

The emperor of China has received an "Ode to the Supreme Being," written in Russian by Gabriel Romanowtcht, a Russian poet, which he has caused to be translated into both languages (the Chinese and the Tartar), to be written on a piece of rich silk, and suspended in the interior of his palace.

Lately published, *Vindicæ Geologicæ; or the Connexion of Geology with Religion explained.* By the Rev. W. Bucland. 4to.

The *Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity* stated and defended, and the *Athanasian Creed vindicated.* By the Rev. T. H. Horne.

DOMESTIC.

We understand that the National Pharmacopœia is now printing at Boston.

The *Episcopal Magazine* will in future be conducted by Charles Wharton, D.D. and the Rev. George Boyd.

W. W. Woodward, bookseller, Philadelphia, has issued proposals for publishing the *Commentary of the late Rev. Matthew Henry*, in 6 handsome quarto volumes; sheep binding, 7 dollars per volume; in calf 8 dollars, and in boards 6 dollars. This valuable work will go to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are procured to warrant its undertaking.

Messrs. M. Carey & Son have published (price \$2.00) *Illustrations to Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.* Engraved by Francis Kearney, from the London edition by Charles Heath. Designed by Richard Westall, R. A.

This small work is presented to the public as a specimen of the perfection to which the elegant art of engraving has been carried in this country by native artists. Nothing but an adequate degree of patronage is wanted, to enable them to arrive at a degree of eminence equal to those of Europe.

This is merely an experiment, to ascertain the extent of encouragement which public liberality will afford to such undertakings. The expectations of success are very moderate, extending merely to indemnification for actual expense. Should they be realized, it is the purpose of the publishers, to extend their plan to the republication of other articles of superior merit, executed by the same European artists.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

Subscriptions to the *National Recorder* may commence at any time, though it is desirable that they should begin with a volume: they may be withdrawn at the close of any volume, provided notice be sent before any part of the next volume shall have been forwarded. Payment to be made in July of each year for the whole year. Such as begin with the second volume of any year, to pay for that volume on the first of January following.

Patent Machine Paper of J. & T. Gilpin, Brandywine.

Clark & Raser, Printers.